

RAKOVSKIY, V. Ye.

✓4045. PEAT TAR FROM THE STALIN GLASS WORKS AND WAYS OF USING IT.
 Rakovskii, V.E. et al. (Trud. Inst. Tsveta Akad. Nauk Belorussk. SSR
 (Trans. Inst. Peat White Russ. S.S.R.), 1953, vol. 2, 131-145; abstr. in
 Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1955, (20), 47053). Production
 of the following is proposed from the boiling ranges named: 170-225°C,
 phenols; 225-270°C, creolin; 275-315°C, timber preservatives, cutting oils,
 and carbolineum for killing pests in fruit vegetable growing. The tar
 yields 40 to 50% pitch, which can be used as an undercoat on roads, for
 waterproofing etc. 117

RAKOVSKIY, V. Ye.

✓ 3174. EXAMINATION OF TAR FROM PRESSURE GASIFICATION OF PEAT.
 Rakovskiy, V.E., Rivkina, M. I., Benyushovich, S. I. and Kuchinskaya, T. D. FU
 (TRUD. MOSK. TORG. INST. [Proc. Moscow Peat Inst.], 1955, (2), 136-143; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1955, (19), 44091). The tar differs from ordinary peat tars in containing oils which boil off at 180°C. Deep extraction of oils is obtained by distillation, leaving a residue of only 15-17% pitch. The tar contains more basic than carbon acid volatiles and has little corrosive effect on ferrous metals. It is thermally stable, so that distillation conditions do not appreciably affect yields of phenols. This is also evidence that it has a minimum content of di- and polyhydric phenols. Dephenolization of the oils should be carried out with 10% alkali at a ratio of 1:1. Removal of oils from the phenol should be done by blowing off the oils at 180°C.

1000

SM

RAKOVSKIY, V. Ye.; RIVKINA, Kh. I.

Development of the technology for producing creolin from creosote oils. Trudy Inst. torf. AN BSSR no. 2:146-152 '53. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk BSSR (for Rakovskiy)
(Creolin)

RAKOVSKIY, V. Ye.; RIVKINA, Kh. I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ISAYEVA, A. I.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Investigation of the bactericidal and disinfectant properties of
creolin extracted from creosote oils. Trudy Inst. torf. AN BSSR
no. 2:153-159 '53. (MIRA 8:11)

(Creolin) (Bactericides)

RAKOVSKIY, V. Ye.; RIVKINA, Kh. I.; KONONTSEVA, T. D.; BENTUSHEVICH, S. I.

Physical and chemical properties of peat pitch and the possibility
of using it to produce waterproofing materials. Trudy Inst. torf.
AN BSSR no. 2:160-172 '53. (MLRA 8:11)
(Peat industry--By-products)

SHIMANSKIY, V.S.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.; ZHURAVLEVA, A.N.; KADACH, M.V.

Use of peat tar from the Stalin Glass Works in road construction.
Trudy Inst.torf. AN BSSR no.2:173-185 '53. (MLRA 8:11)
(Tar) (Peat)

RAKOVSKIY, V. Ye.

✓ 4051. PROPERTIES OF TAR WATER FROM THE GAS PLANT OF THE STALIN GLASS WORKS. Mal, S.S., Rakovskii, V.E., and Kotkovskii, A.P. (Trud. Inst. Torfa Akad. Nauk Belorussk. SSR (Trans. Inst. Peat White Russ. S.S.R.), 1953, vol. 2, 186-199; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem.), 1955, (20), 47052).
 (14) The tar water from a peat gasification plant was highly poisonous, but the concentration of water-soluble compounds in it was not high enough for successful treatment. A proposal is made for increasing the concentration.

(9)

RAKOVSKIY, V. Ye.

U S S R

✓ 165. GENERAL THEORY FOR CAKING OF COALS, Rakovskii, V.E., (Izv. Akad. Nauk Belorussk. SSR (Bull. Acad. Sci. White Russ. S.S.R.), 1953, (3), 91-100; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 15 Feb. 1954, (4), 274).
 Caking is represented as a process of formation and consolidation of multi-ring aromatic structures.

RAKOVSKIY, V.; POZNYAK, V.; RAKOVSKAYA, M.; SHIMANSKIY, V.

Problem of the origin of solid fuels. Trudy Inst.torf. AN BSSR
3:79-94 '54.

(MLRA 9:3)

(Peat bogs)

RAKOVSKIY, V. Ye.

Fuel
✓Chemical composition of some sapropels of the White-Russian S.S.R. V. S. Poznyak and V. B. Rakovskiy. Trudy Inst. Torfa, Akad. Nauk Belorus. S.S.R. 3, 109-19 (1954).—Sapropels of the White-Russian S.S.R. differ from other sapropels (Central belt of the U.S.S.R.) by their low content of humic acids (12-17%) and high content of the nonhydrolyzable residue (16-22%). The analysis of sapropels gave the following data for bog deposits and lake deposits, resp.: ash content 9.94-18.61, 10.66-24.35%; calorific value 8572-8199, 8556-6748; C 53.15-69.87%, 54.83-68.80%; H 6.27-7.44, 7.40-7.76; N 3.67-5.22, 4.14-4.63%; O + S 26.82-35.83, 31.37-33.77%.
Sonya G. Mackelton.

RAKOVSKIY, V. Ye.
RAKOVSKIY, V. Ye.

✓ Biogeochemical basis of the genesis of fuel. V. Ye.
CP Rakovskiy. *Visti Akad. Nauk Belarus. S.S.R.* 1954,
No. 6, 55-61. — The processes of the synthesis and decompn.
of the org. material, hidden under the mineral cover of the
earth's crust, which result in the formation of the coal and
petroleum deposits are discussed. B. Wierbicki

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

Fats and oils. Waxes. Soap.
Detergents. Flotation reagents.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32800

Author : Rakovskiy V. Ye., Rivkina Kh. I.

Inst : Moskow Institute of Peat

Title : Emulsifying Properties of Peat Bitumens in the
Preparation of Phenolic Antiseptics

Orig Pub: Tr. Mosk. torf. in-ta, 1955, No 3, 167-174

Abstract: A study was made of the emulsifying properties,
in the presence of alkali, of the waxy paraffin
containing oil that can not be pressed out, con-
taining 40% wax, of purified peat wax and of a

Card 1/3

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-29

Fats and oils. Waxes. Soap.
Detergents. Flotation reagents.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32800

mixed emulsifier consisting of wax, soap and bitumens isolated from different varieties of peat. The best emulsifiers of acid peat oils were found to be bitumens from sphagnum-cotton grass peat and sphagnum marsh peat, which in the presence of alkali ensure the production of stable emulsions (E) with hot as well as with cold (30°) water. Bitumens from forest-reed peat and marsh trefoil bog peat yield entirely satisfactory E only with hot water. Addition of soap to the bitumens in the production of preparations of the creolin- and Carbolineum type facilitates the process of preparation of

Card 2/3

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

-29

Fats and oils. Waxes. Soap.
Detergents. Flotation reagents.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32800

aqueous emulsions; the preparation has the
following composition: 10 g phenolic oils, 1 g
bitumen, 0.5 g soap, 0.325 g solid KOH. The
latter can be replaced by NaOH, which gives
sufficiently stable aqueous E, but they solidify
on standing and separate on repeated heating.

Card 3/3

RAKOVSKIY, V. E.

General chemical characteristics of peats of Byelorussian S.S.R. (White Russia). V. E. Rakovskiy, V. S. Poznyak, and V. S. Shimanovskiy. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Beloruss. S.S.R.* 1959, No. 5, 135-47 (in Russian).—Data are tabulated for 16 different kinds of peat regarding their location, botanical compn., ash (1.11-4.0 and 4.0-12.0% for highland and lowland peat, resp.), degree of decompn. of the org. matter, heat-generating capacity (8400-8000 cal./g. dry org. matter), the amts. of C (49.95-64.32), H (4.84-6.46), N (0.73-4.09), and O + S (29.20-41.54% of the dry org. matter, resp.), and the inorg. compn., expressed in percentages of the abs. dry substance and of the amt. of the ash (the amts. of the inorg. constituents in percentage of the abs. dry peat: SiO_2 0.49-4.95, Fe_2O_3 0.11-2.59, Al_2O_3 0.12-1.85, CaO 0.13-4.97, MgO traces-0.58, SO_2 0.04-1.15, S 0.02-0.71, and $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$ 0.07-0.67%, resp.). R. W.

Page 3

15-57-8-11356
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 8,
p 177 (USSR)
AUTHORS: Rakovskiy, V. Ye., Poznyak, V. S., Ratner, A. G.,
Chayhova, V. D.
TITLE: Composition of the Peats of the Belorussian SSR
(Komponentnyy sostav torfov Belorusskoy SSR--in
Belorussian)
PERIODICAL: Izv. AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn. n. 1956, Nr 3, pp 97-
108
ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry
Card 1/1

PIGULEVSKAYA, L.V.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Chemical composition of peat-forming accumulations and
its effect on the composition of the peat. Trudy Inst. torf.
AN BSSR 6:3-11 '57. (MIRA 11:7)
(Peat)

FIGULEVSKAYA, L.V.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Changes in the chemical composition of individual types of
peat in relation to their age. Age and changes in the content
of constituent parts of peats. Report no. 1. Trudy Inst. torf.
AN BSSR 6:12-31 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Peat)

CHAYKOVA, V.D.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Changes in the chemical composition of upland peats in
relation to the degree of decomposition. Trudy Inst. torf.
AN BSSR 6:32-37 '57. (MIRA 11:7)
(Peat)

BATURO, V.A.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Chemistry of peat-forming accumulations. Conditions for hydrolysis
and formation of humic acid. Report no.1. Trudy Inst. torf. AN
BSSR 6:38-51 '57. (MIRA 11:7)
(Peat)

BATURO, V.A.; BAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Chemistry of peat-forming accumulations. Formation of
humic acid and individual properties of peat-forming materials.
Report no.2. Trudy Inst. torf. AN BSSR 6:52-67 '57. (MIRA 11:7)
(Peat)

POZNYAK, V.S.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Lignin in peat. Trudy Inst. torf. AN BSSR 6:80-87 '57.

(Peat--Analysis) (Lignin)

(MIRA 11:7)

POZNYAK, V.S.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Amount and composition of bitumens in peat. Trudy Inst. torf. AN
BSSR 6:88-95 '57. (MIRA 11:7)
(Peat--Analysis) (Bitumen--Analysis)

PIGULEVSKAYA, L.V.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Changes in the chemical composition of individual types of
peat in relation to their age. Age and changes in the composition
of bitumens in peat. Report no. 2. Trudy Inst. torf. AN BSSR 6:
110-122 '57. (MIRA 11:7)
(Peat--Analysis) (Bitumen--Analysis)

FIGULEVSKAYA, L.V.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Changes in the chemical composition of individual types of peat
in relation to their age. Effect of age on the amount and composition
of humic acids in peat. Report no. 3. Trudy Inst. torf. AN BSSR
6:123-129 '57. (MIRA 11:7)
(Peat--Analysis) (Humic acid--Analysis)

MAL', S.S.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.; KOTEVSKIY, A.P.

Studying tar water produced during the gasification of peat under
pressure in a steam-oxygen blast. Trudy Inst. torf. AN BSSR 6:257-265
'57. (MIRA 11:7)

(Peat gasification--By-products)

RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.; MAL', S.S.

Removing water-soluble compounds from tar water at plants producing
gas from lowland peat. Trudy Inst. torf. AN BSSR 6:266-273 '57.
(MIRA 11:7)

(Peat gasification--By-products)

EL'KIND, L.B.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Ways of separating phenols, bases and hydrocarbons. Trudy Inst. torf.
AN BSSR 6:274-290 '57. (MIRA 11:7)
(Phenols)

EL'KIND, L.B.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Methods for breaking down pyridine-phenoxide complexes from
peat oils. Trudy Inst. torf. All BSSR 6:291-298 '57. (MIRA 11:7)
(Pyridine) (Phenoxides)

RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.; PETROV, L.K.; GUREYKO, V.S.; GALENCHIK, I.Z.; POZNYAK,
V.S.; KUNASHKEVICH, V.M.; BELIAL, K.I., red.; KORENEVICH, N.P., red.;
VERZAL, A.I.; red.; KOROBEYNIKOV, Yu.Ye., red.

[Technological arrangement for the production of mineral wool
sheets with sapropel binding material] Razrabotka tekhnologii
proizvodstva plit iz mineral'noi vaty s sapropel'evoi svyazkoi.
Minsk, Izd-vo "Zvezda," 1958, 14 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Mineral wool) (Sapropels)

RAKOVSEIY, V.Ye., otv.red.; PIDOPLICHKO, A.P., kand.biolog.nauk, red.;
~~GOLENGHIK, I.Z.~~, kand.tekhn.nauk; BARABAIKOVA, Ye., red.izd-va;
VOJOKHAKOVICH, I., tekhnred.

[Sapropels and their utilization] Sapropeli i ikh ispol'zovanie; po materialam konferentsii po sapropeliam 1956 g.
Minsk, 1958. 129 p. (MIRA 12:1)

1. AN BSSR, Minsk. Institut torfa. 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AN BSSR (for Rakovskiy).
(Sapropels)

BAKOVSKIY V.Ye.

KARGIN, V.A.

5(3) 74 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1589

Academico nauk SSSR.

Khimya bel'chish molekul; sbornik statey (Chemistry of Large Molecules; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 299 p. (Series: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Nauchno-populyarnaya seriya). 30,000 copies printed.

Comptiles: S.Y. Shlovskiy; Resp. Ed.: A.V. Topchiyev, Academician; Ed. of Publishing House: V.A. Boyarskiy; Tech. Ed.: I.B. Gusev.

REMARKS: This book is intended for a wide circle of readers including those who have had no training in chemistry. It can also serve as manual for propagandists, teachers, and journalists.

Chemistry of Large Molecules (Cont.)

SOV/1589

CONTENTS: This collection of articles reflects the trend for the future development of the Soviet chemical industry as indicated by the May plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party within the framework of the new Seven Year Plan. These articles were published in newspapers and journals. The authors, scientists and industry workers, have developed the theme of accelerated development of the chemical industry, and sciences, with stress on the manufacture of synthetic fibers, plastics, and other materials. Some of the articles were abridged, revised, or enlarged. The articles were collected so as to give an adequate survey of the chemistry and technology of high-molecular-weight compounds and their economic growth, agriculture, and in the manufacture of polymers. This book is intended as a popular-science series of the Academy of Sciences. Similar volumes are intended for future publication. No references are given.

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Chemistry of Large Molecules (Cont.)

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KAGANOVICH, P.L.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye. [Rakouski, V.E.]

Selective fractionation of bitumen at low temperatures. Vestsi
AN BSSR Ser. fiz.-tekh. nav. no.3:117-122 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Bitumen) (Distillation, Fractional)

RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye. doktor tekhn.nauk; RIVKINA, Kh.I., kand.tekhn.nauk;
SENINA, R.M., inzh.; TKACHENKO, K.M., kand. tekhn.nauk.

Peat bitumens in molding compounds for precision casting. Torf. prom.
35 no.6:3-6 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Moskovskiy torfyanoy institut. (for Rakovskiy, Rivkina). 2.Nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut liteynogo mashinostroyeniya (for Senina,
Tkachenko).

(Precision casting) (Bitumen)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SN/4109

Rakovskiy, Vladimir Yevgen'yevich, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences
Belorusskaya SSR

Tverdoye toplivo kak khimicheskoye syr'ye (Solid Fuel as a Chemical Raw Material)
Moscow, 1959. 31 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh
znaniy RSFSR.

Ed.: L.M. Gorodenskiy; Tech. Ed.: N.A. Flakserman.

PURPOSE: This pamphlet is intended to acquaint the general reader with the products obtained from coal, peat, and petroleum, as well as with the applications of these products.

COVERAGE: The pamphlet deals with the utilization of coal, peat, and petroleum as raw materials for the chemical industry. It describes the processes used in obtaining these materials and their applications. It lists 22 products obtained by coking coal at high temperature and 23 products by semicoking and

Card 1/3

Solid Fuel (Cont.)

SOV/4109

and gasification of peat. It also lists 33 direct applications of peat and lignite in industry and agriculture. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; KAGANOVICH, F.L.; NOVICHKOVA,
~~Ye., A.,~~ ~~RAKOVSKAYA~~ ANOVA, Ye., red.; SIDERKO, M., tekhn.red.

[Chemistry of pyrogenic processes] Khimiia pirogennykh protsessov.
Minsk, Izd-vo Akad.nauk BSSR, 1959. 208 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN BSSR (for Rakovskiy).
(Fuel)

RAKOVSKIY, V. Ye.

ХИМИЯ ПРОЦЕССОВ ОБРАБОТКИ
ТУГОПЛАВНЫХ ТОПИВ

В. Я. Ракowskiy, В. В. Рыжов, В. С. Морозов,
А. В. Ракowskiy, В. В. Рыжов, В. С. Морозов

VIII Mendeleev Congress for General and Applied Chemistry @
Section of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of Fuels,
publ. by Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow 1979

abstracts of reports scheduled to be presented at above mentioned congress,
Moscow, 13 March 1979.

~~22~~ RAKOVSKIY, V. Ye.

МЕХАНИЗМ ТЕРМИЧЕСКОЙ ДЕСТРУКЦИИ
И СИНТЕЗА КОКСА
В. А. РАКОВСКИЙ, В. Е. РАКОВСКИЙ,
В. А. РАКОВСКИЙ, В. Е. РАКОВСКИЙ, В. Е. РАКОВСКИЙ

VIII Mendeleev Congress for General and Applied Chemistry in
Section of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of Fuels,
publ. by Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow 1979

abstracts of reports scheduled to be presented at above mentioned congress,
Moscow, 15 March 1979.

RAKOVSKIY, Vladimir Yevgen'yevich; GORODENSKIY, L.M., red.; FLAKSERMAN,
N.A., tekhn.red.

[Solid fuel as chemical raw material] Tverdoe toplivo kak khimicheskoe syr'e. Moskva, Ob-vo po rasprostraneniю polit. i nauchnykh znaniy RSFSR, 1959. 31 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN BSSR (for Rakovskiy).
(Fuel) (Chemical industries)

11(0)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3404

Rakovskiy, V. Ye., F. L. Kaganovich, and Ye. A. Novichkova

Khimiya pirogennykh protsessov (Chemistry of Pyrogenic Processes)
Minsk, AN Belorusskoy SSR, 1959. 208 p. Errata slip inserted.
1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk BSSR. Institut torfa, and
Moskovskiy torfyanoy institut.

Ed.: Ye. Barabanova; Tech. Ed.: N. Siderko.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists
studying the mechanism of pyrogenic processes.

COVERAGE: This collection presents the results of research conducted
under the direction of Doctor of Technical Sciences V. Ye. Rakov-
skiy on the mechanism of pyrogenic processes. Chemical structure
and composition of peat and coal of different types are discussed
and illustrated. Major chemical processes of carbonization are
reviewed, and the thermal decomposition of various compounds con-
tained in products of semicoked coal is analyzed along with

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Chemistry of Pyrogenic Processes

SOV, 1981

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RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.; BATURO, V.A.

Study of humic acids in plants forming peat. Trudy Inst. torfa
AN BSSR 7:3-10 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Humic acid) (Plants—Chemical analysis)

CHAYKOVA, V.D.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Study of a carbohydrate complex in upland-type peats by paper chromatography. Trudy Inst. torfa AN BSSR 7:11-18 '59.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Peat—Analysis)

(Carbohydrate)

RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.; CHAYKOVA, V.D.

Methods for the recovery of readily hydrolyzable substances from
peat. Trudy Inst. torfa AN BSSR 7:90-95 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Peat) (Hydrolysis)

KAGANOVICH, F.L.; BEL'KEVICH, P.I.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Composition of peat wax. Report No. 1: Separation of waxes by
low-temperature stage extraction. Trudy Inst. torfa AN BSSR
7:123-130 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Peat) (Waxes)

KAGANOVICH, F.L.; BEL'KEVICH, P.I.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Composition of peat wax. Report No. 2: Composition of the
saponifiable part of peat wax. Trudy Inst. torfa AN BSSR
7:131-138 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Peat) (Waxes)

KADACH, M.V.; BEL'KEVICH, P.I.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Refining of peat wax. Trudy Inst. torfa AN BSSR 7:139-147
'59. (MIRA 14:1)

(Peat) (Waxes)

POZNYAK, V.S.; RATNER, A.G.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Nitrogen compounds of peat. Trudy Inst. torfa AN BSSR 7:152-161
'59. (MIRA 14:1)

(Peat—Analysis)

(Nitrogen compounds)

RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.; MAZINA, O.I.

Effect of the conditions of gasification on the phenol content
of peat tar. Trudy Inst. torfa AN BSSR 7:162-173 '59.

(MI: A 14:1)

(Peat gasification)

(Phenols)

RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.; KOTKOVSKIY, A.P.; MAL', S.A.; EL'KIND, L.B.;
DROZHALINA, N.D.; BARANCHIKOVA, M.I.; VOLOSOVICH, N.S.

Separation of phenols in a continuous distillation of peat tar.
Trudy Inst. torfa AN B.SR 7:187-197 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Peat) (Distillation, Fractional) (Phenols)

RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.; KOTKOVSKIY, A.P.; MAL', S.S.; PASTUKHOV, G.M.;
BARANCHIKOVA, M.I.; VOLOSOVICH, N.S.; DROZHALINA, N.D.;
KASHIRINA, S.V.; MAKEYEVA, G.P.

Results of testing a pilot unit for processing tar water.

Trudy Inst. torfa AN BSSR 7:240-257 '59. (MIRA 14:1)

(Peat gasification) (Industrial wastes)

RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.; POZNYAK, V.S.; SLIVKA, Z.M.

Use of sapropel as a cementing substance. Trudy Inst. torf. AN BSSR.
9:254-259 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Sapropel)

RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.; ZHURAVLEVA, A.N.

Mechanism of the formation of pitch coke. Trudy Inst. torfa
AN BSSR 7:258-265 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Coke)

POZNYAK, V.S.; POVARKOVA, S.S.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Chemical study of the sapropels of White Russia; chemical composition of sapropels from the Molodechno Province. Report No. 1. Trudy Inst. torfa AN BSSR 7:266-281 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Molodechno Province—Sapropels)

RAKOVSKIY, V.Ya., doktor tekhn.nauk; RIVZINA, Zh.I., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KUNIN, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAYZENBERG, M.M., inzh.

Peat bakelites in the manufacture of sawdust boards. Torf.
prom. 36 no.8:8-12 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kalininskiy torfyanoy institut (for Mayzenberg).
(Peat) (Phenol condensation products)

BATURO, V.A. [Batura, V.A.]; SHINKAREVA, T.A. [Shynkarova, T.A.];
KURBATOVA-EELIKOVA, N.M. [Kurbatava-Eelikava, N.M.];
RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye. [Rakouski, U.IA.]

Changes in the chemical composition of peat-forming plants
during artificial decomposition. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. Fiz.-
tekhn. nav. no. 4:85-92 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Peat) (Plants---Chemical analysis)

MAL', S.S.; VOLOSOVICH, KOTKOVSKIY, A.P.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Products obtained by the processing of the tar water from peat
gasification. Trudy Inst. torf. AN BSSR 9:285-295 '60.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Peat gasification)

FILIMONOV, V.A.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Exothermal and endothermal reactions in the decomposition of peat
[with summary in English]. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 4 no.3:18-25 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Energeticheskiy institut im. G.M. Krzhizhanovskogo AN SSSR
i Kalinskiy torfyanoy institut, g. Moskva.
(Chemical reaction, Heat of) (Peat)

DROZHALINA, N.D.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Specific surface of peat coke. Dokl. AN BSSR 5 no.11:494-496 11
'61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut torfa AN BSSR.
(Coke) (Adsorption)

RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.; MAL', S.S.; VOLOSOVICH, N.S.

Formation and composition of water-soluble products of thermal decomposition of peat. Dokl. AN BSSR 5 no.12:558-560 D '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

1..Institut torfa AN BSSR.

(Peat gasification) (Tar)

DROZHALINA, N.D.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Reactivity of peat coke. Khim.i tekhn. topl.i masel 6 no.12:12-
21 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut torfa AN BSSR.
(Coke) (Peat)

MAYZENBERG, M.M., inzh.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye., doktor tekhn.nauk;
RIVKINA, Kh.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUNIN, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Synthesis of resol resin by the condensation of peat phenols
with formaldehyde in an oil medium. Torf. prom. 38 no.8:24-
25 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kalininskiy torfyanoy institut (for Kunin).
(Phenol condensation products)
(Peat)

RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; VOLKOV, V.Z., inzh.

Dissociation of nitrogen compounds over peat coke packings.
Torf.prom. 39 no.3:21-24 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut torfa AN BSSR (for Rakovskiy). 2. Kalininskiy
torfyanoy institut (for Volkov).
(Peat) (Coke)

Thermal decomposition of certain hydrocarbons in the presence of
iron oxide. Izv. Kal. inst. no. 13:10-13, 1953.

Effect of the speed of heating and the size of particles on the
thermal decomposition of milled peat. ib. 1:14-17, 1953.

DROZHALINA, N.D. [Drazhalina, N.D.]; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye. [Rakowski, U.IA.]

Chemical structure of the surface of post coke and its
reactivity. Vostoi AN BSR.Ser.khim.nav. no.2:79-83 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye. [Rakouski, U.IA.]; LUKOSHKO, Ye.S. [Lukoshka, A.S.]

Chemical characteristics of protohumic acids and
unhydrolyzable residues of peat-forming plants of
various ages. Vestsi AN BSSR.Ser.khim.nav. no.2:84-89
'65. (MIRA 18:12)

RAKOVSKIY, V. Ye. (Prof. Dr.)

"Der Stand der Moorforschung" (Arbeitstitel).

paper submitted for 9th Intl Cong, Moorland Research, Budapest & Keszthely,
Hungary, 11-17 Sep 1965.

VERNER, V.D.; RAKOVNIK, V.Ye.

Method for studying the chemical composition of peats of a low degree of decomposition. Dokl. Ak. BSSR 8 no.11:727-730 N 162.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut torfa Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po toplivnoy promyshlennosti SSSR.

GORBUTOVICH, G.D., red.; OFEYKO, F.A., red.; KAROVSKIY, V.Ye.,
red.; SELITRENNIKOV, A.I., red.; SHIMANSKIY, V.S., red.
KOLCTUSHKIN, V.I., red.

[Overall utilization of peat] Kompleksnoe ispol'zovanie
torfa. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 237 p. (MIRA 18.5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut torfa.

RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.; PIGULEVSKAYA, L.V.

Evolution of the atmosphere, plants and fuel. Dokl. AN BSSR
7 no.10:688-692 O '63, (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut torfa AN BSSR.

RAKOVSKIY, V. Ye.; BATURA, V. A.; PIGULEVSKAYA, L.

"Types of humus fuel and their formation."

Report submitted for the 2nd International Peat Congress, Leningrad,
15-22 Aug 63.

RAKOVSKIY, V. Ye.; KUMIN, D.; ANTONOVA, T. N.

"Chemical and heat processing of peat."

Report submitted for the 2nd International Peat Congress, Leningrad,
15-22 Aug 63.

ERDMAN, M.E.; MAL', S.S.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.

Determination of nitrogen in some heterocyclic compounds by
the Kjeldahl semimicromethod. Zav. lab. 29 no.9:1058-1059 '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut torfa AN BSSR.

RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye., doktor tekhn.nauk; VOLKOV, V.Z., inzh.

Pyrolysis of pyridine and quinoline over peat coke beds. Torf.prom.
40 no.1:28-30 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kalininskiy torfyanoy institut (for Volkov).
(Pyridine) (Quinoline) (Pyrolysis)

FEDOROV, N.A.; BELYANOVA, Ye.M.; GRIDNEVA, K.I.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.;
KUNIN, A.M.; YAKOVLEV, N.S.

Composition and ways of using the liquid products of underground gasification of coals. Nauch. trudy VNIIPodzemnogo
no.8:95-109 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut podzemnoy
gazifikatsii ugley, Kalininskiy torfyanoy institut i Vsesoyuznyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut udobreniy i agropochvo-
vedeniya.

(Coal gasification, Underground--By-products)

ABKHAZI, V.I.; ANTONOV, V.Ya.; BLYUMENBERG, V.V.; VARENTOV, V.S.;
VELLER, M.A.; ZYUZIN, V.A.; IVANOV, V.M.; KUZHEV, G.I.;
LUKIN, A.V.; MATVEYEV, A.M.; OZEROV, B.M.; PALITSEV, A.G.;
PEROV, N.P.; PROKHOROV, N.I.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.; SEMENSKIY, Ye.P.;
SLOPOV, S.G.; TYURENCOV, S.H.; TSUPROV, S.A.; CHULYUKOV, M.A.

Viktor Georgievich Goriachkin; obituary. Torf.prom. 39 no.4:40
'62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Goriachkin, Viktor Georgievich, 1893-1962)

DROZHALINA, N.D.(Minsk); RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.(Minsk)

Mechanism of gas formation during peat pyrolysis. Izv. AN SSSR.Otd.
tekh.nauk. Met. i topl. no. 220-226 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Peat) (Pyrolysis)

RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.; VOLKOV, V.Z.

Changes in the specific surface area of peat cokes in the process of pyrolysis. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 8 no.1:42-45 Ja '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut torfa AN Belorusskoy SSR i Kalininskiy torfyanoy institut.

(Peat)

(Coke)

(Pyrolysis)

DROZHALINA, N.D.(Minsk); RAKVOSKIY, V.Ye. (Minsk)

Mechanism of gas formation during peat pyrolysis. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.
tekh.nauk. Met. i topl. no.5:220-226 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Peat) (Pyrolysis)

RAKOVSKIY, E.I., inzhener.

Laying asphalt concrete pavements in low temperatures with light
surface treatment. Avt.dor. 19 no.1:18 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Pavements, Concrete--Cold weather conditions)

The chemical conversion of peat tar. H. V. Rakhovskii. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 1, No. 6, 42-52 (1960). -- *McGraw-Hill*. (1) and Gusev (2) peat analyzed (1) H₂O 14.05, ash 2.08, S 0.13, N 1.16, H 5.91, C 59.04%; heating value 5703 cal. (dry basis); alc.-benzene-extractable bitumens 19.04, semikoke 30.32, tar 17.60, tar H₂O 20.03, pyrogenetic H₂O 13.63 and gas 16.14%; (2) H₂O 14.71, ash 3.43, S 0.16, N 1.20, H 5.92, C 58.09%; heating value 5430 cal.; alc.-benzene-extractable bitumens 11.20, semikoke 35.20, tar 10.72, tar H₂O 30.02, pyrogenetic H₂O 18.21 and gas 17.02%. The primary gases were composed of: CO, 50.5; C₂H₄, 2.05; CO₂ 15.4; O₂ 2.15; H₂, 7.5; CH₄, 8.10; C₂H₆, 10.6 and N₂ 0.5%. The properties of tars (1) obtained in a coking plant and (2) in a gas producer were, resp.: H₂O 2.25, 3.43; ash 0.14, 0.05; N 0.80, 1.80; S 0.28, 0.095; H 10.08, 0.11; C 73.9, 75.84; O 14.85, 13.90%; heating values 8542, 8507 cal.; pour points 28, 32°. Brecken flash 120, 135°; viscosity at 50° 5.02, 22.6; sp. gr. at 15° 0.987, 0.99; insol. in xylene 3.02, 0.80; insol. in petroleum ether 13.04, 35.72; insol. in gasoline 3.92, --; insol. in pyridine 0.85, --; asphaltenes 8.44, 30.0; phenols (Gracie) 13.5, 33; paraffin 9.54, 13.0; fractions b. below 200° 3.0, 1.0; b. to 300° 0.2, 41; and b. to 520° 77, 90%. The low gasoline content probably was due to losses in the light fractions during the carbonization. The tars from peat are characterized by the presence of 7-8% of tetraraxes which are a mixt.

of high-mol. acids and esters, m. 80-2, with mol. wt. 100 and sapon. no. 115. They have a fine cryst. structure and are similar to montan waxes from brown coal. To protect these substances from decomposition, resins and asphaltenes must be removed from the tar by dig. it with a light gasoline and treating with dil. H₂SO₄; bases also are removed. The soln. is cooled to 10-12° and the waxes are sepd. The paraffin is obtained from the soln. by cooling to 0° to -1°; it m. 46-8° and amounts to 4-5% of the tar. If the waxes are not removed emulsions are obtained in the further sepn. of the phenols which can be almost completely distd. below 250°; 50% constitutes actual phenol and cresol fractions. The crude phenols from (2) contain about 15% of carboxylic acids. Tar (1) contained carboxylic acid 1, tricarols 3, xylenols 3 and higher phenol homologs 3%. The fraction remaining after the sepn. of phenols consists of neutral oils contg. neutral O compds., olefins, small amts. of aromatic compds. and about 50% of satd. compds. It can only be used as fuel or as Diesel oil. The asphaltenes which hold about 0-2% of oil and constitute about 2% of the tar can be used for the prepn. of pitch, which is very brittle, contains water-sol. ingredients and is oxidized on being stored. A scheme for working-over the above tars is proposed.

A. A. Buzhtunuk

ca

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Ichthyol oil from the shale of Kashpir. E. V. KAKOVSKI AND S. I. SOKOLOV. *Zhur. Prikladn. Khim.* 3, 81-9(1930).—A neutral oil obtained from the high-boiling fractions of Kashpir shale oil and refined with weak H_2SO_4 and NaOH followed by washing with 55% H_2SO_4 had the following characteristics: $d_{40}^{20} = 0.8807$, $n_D^{20} = 1.4767$, chem. compn. C 77.65, H 10.70, S 8.85, O 2.80%. On redistn. the oil was partially decompd. 2.01% distd. below 130°, 14.34% below 150°, 74.17% below 200°, and 92.79% below 235°. The max. fractions were at 160-70° and 180-90°. The oil was very reactive. By shaking with 1.5 vols. of H_2SO_4 , the contraction was with 55% acid 1%, 75% acid 16%, 85% acid 38%, 95% acid 75%. $KMnO_4$ in the presence of H_2SO_4 is quickly decolorized by the oil but the end point is indistinct. Hg salts give a heavy yellowish ppt., which increases on standing. Anhyd. $AlCl_3$ reacts violently with evolution of HCl and H_2S and with formation of dark-colored resins. With HNO_3 explosions occur and oxides of N are evolved. Halogens form addn. and substitution products. The oil is miscible in all proportions with the common org. solvents and with Na_2S . Saturated compds. were sep'd. from the unsatd. by dissolving the oil in MeOH and by adding H_2O to the soln. The residue from fuming HNO_3 treatment contained paraffins ($C_{10}H_{22}$ with admixt. of $C_{11}H_{24}$). By gradually adding to the oil H_2SO_4 of increasing strength, a mixt. of paraffins and naphthenes was obtained. The phenylhydrazone method of Pfaff and Kreutzer (*C. A.* 17, 3777) showed the presence of a ketone ($C_{11}H_{20}O$). The approx. compn. of the 150-60° fraction was detd. as: S compds. 42%, O compds. 23.9, paraffins 2.5, naphthenes 5.5, unsatd. 25.5%; and of the 180-90° fraction as: S compds. 35.9, O compds. 35.4, paraffins 6.1, naphthenes 0, unsatd. 22.6%. Comparison of the results with those of Heuser (*Ber.* 29, 1865(1892); 29, 488(1895); 30, 2743(1897); *Z. anorg. Chem.* 9, 290, 318(1906)) shows that the oil is radically different from the shale oils of Scotland.

V. KALICHOVSKY

ca

21

Peat bitumens. E. V. KAROVANII AND P. G. FIDESHTEIN. *Khimiya Tverdogo Topliva* 2, No. 2, 16-24 (1971) = *Peat* from Redkinskii swamps contained 10.05% ash, 0.45% S, 2.08% N, 62.14% C (in the org. mass), 2.08% (in the inorg. part). The heat capacity of the dry substance was 5563 calories, of the org. mass 1218 calories. The bitumen after extra. with a benzene-alc. mixt. (1:1) yielded bitumen (on dry substance) 10.98%, m. 69° (Kraus-Sarnow); it contained 74.47% C, 10.65% H, 0.3% N (Kjeldahl), with acidity 79, sapon. no. 144. The bitumen was purified and the wax constituents were sep'd. from the resins. The resins (33%) contained 54.5% of crude resinic acids. The wax constituents contained 50% of crude fatty acids of which $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, $C_{19}H_{38}O_2$, and $C_{20}H_{40}O_2$ were isolated, while 43% constituted esters and unsaponifiable substances. The resins yielded the following acids: $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$ and $C_{19}H_{38}O_2$.
A. A. BORTULINOK

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

21

Sapropelites from Trans-Angara and their conversion into a liquid fuel. E. V. Rakovskiy, M. M. Prudnikova and A. D. Khudyakova. *Khim. Tverdogo Topiva* 2, No. 3, 13-21 (1981). - Low-temp. carbonization of these sapropelites yield up to 38% tar contg. 4.0% b. below 280° and 8.6% b. below 300°. The pitch is characterized by low tar (3.5%), S (0.3%) and phenol (2.5%) and high paraffin content. A. A. Beshling

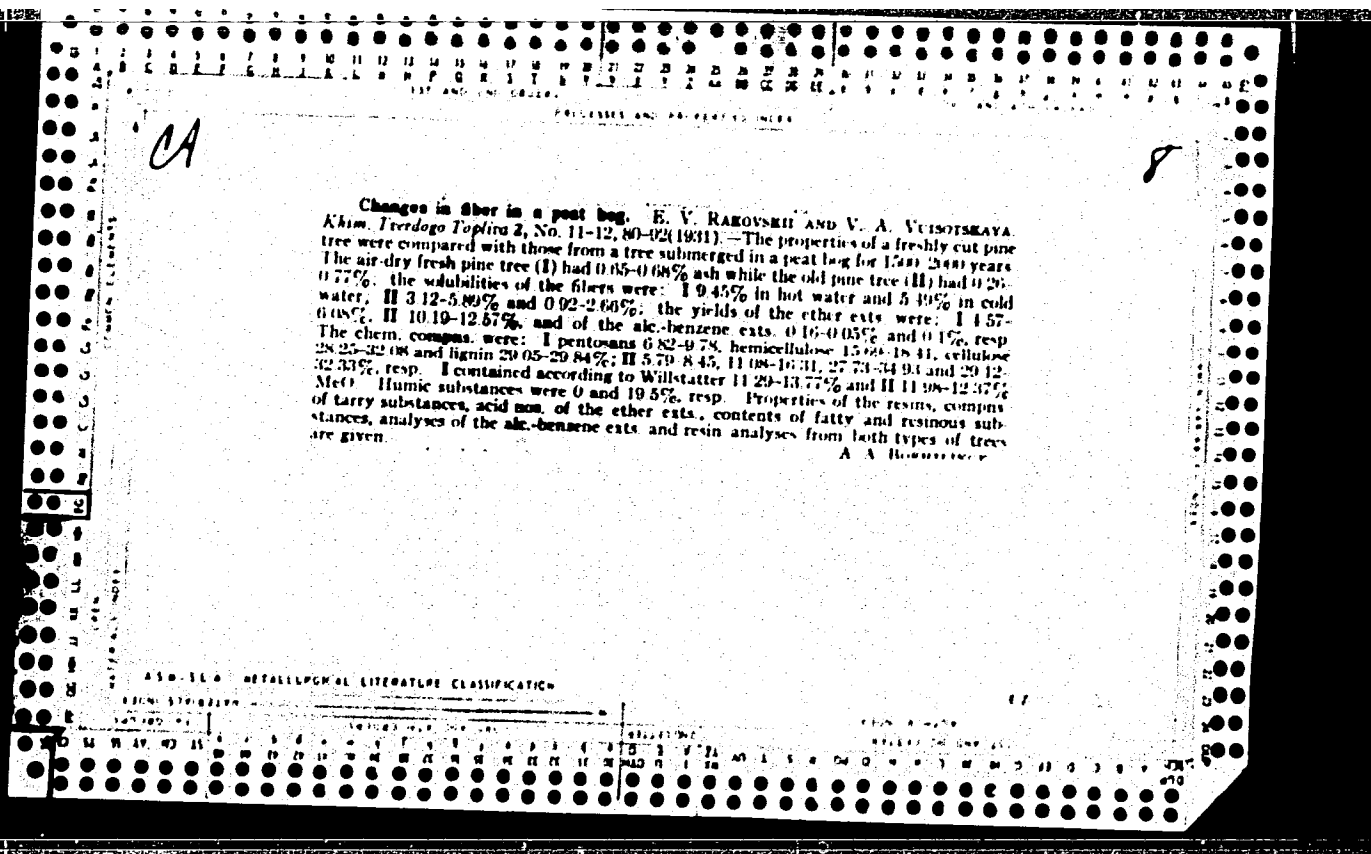
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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72

Bituminous shale as fuel in industry in connection with its composition. B. V. Kabanovskii. *Bituminous Shale and Its Tech. Utilization, Leningradskoe (Leningrad) 1932, 121-40.*--Russian shales contain H₂O 0.5-15.0 and ash 30.2-60.3%. The calorific value is 1989-4793. They yield tar 4.7-30.6, semi-oil 46.0-77.5, H₂O 8.6-13.3, gas 4.0-14.1, H₂ 2.4-6.10, C 17.9-52.0%. The ash contains SiO₂ 32.0-46.8, P₂O₅ 17.1-22.7, CaO 10.92-35.2, MgO 0.5-2.7, SO₃ 0.3-11.7 and alkalis 1.0-4.2%. The gas obtained on distn. contains H₂S 4.9-34.81, CO₂ 11.34-19.2, C₂H₆ 5.05-16.8, O₂ 0.60-0.8, CO 3.54-9.46, H₂ 15.67-23.24, CH₄ 2.0-13.69, C₂H₄ 5.05-21.2 and N₂ 6.48-17.31%. The results obtained in burning these shales under boilers are discussed. A cement prepared with the use of bituminous shale for fuel had a quality close to the specification requirements. The S contained in shale is present to the extent of 70% in the organic mass, and 19-26% is of the pyrite-S variety. In the phenol fraction of the shale tar were detected thiophene, 2 - methylthiophene (2 - thiotoluene), 2,3 - dimethylthiophene (2,3 - thiobenzene), 2 - ethylthiophene, 3-propylthiophene, 2-isopropylthiophene, 2-butylthiophene, tetrahydrothiophene, thionaphthalene, C₁₀H₈, naphthalene, octane, nonane and decane. A. A. R.

A 19.51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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SYNOPSIS #	SYNOPSIS - BY ONLY ONE	ORIGIN OF	ORIGIN OF ONLY ONE
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93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

Hydrolysis of carbohydrates of moss sphagnum medium
E. V. Rakhovskii and E. V. Zatepina. *Khim. Tsvetok*
(opium), 3, 24 (1962). Analysis of the sphagnum le-
tals and after hydrolysis with HCl are given. A. V. B.

Sulfur from oil shale. E. A. Rakovskii, E. I. Samin and A. P. Yudkevich. *Khim. Tverdogo Topiva* 3, 61-73 (1962). An activated C prepul. from peat and shale coke is able to hold large amts. of S which may be present in gas as H_2S . The gas is passed together with air through the C layer at a temp. of about 120° . The S may be extd. from the C by org. or inorg. solvents, the activity of C not being affected after use, although the loss amounts to about 10% after each extn. The sepd. S is of the same quality as refined S. This method permits the extn. of S from gases high in S compds. A. A. Iushinik

ASD-SEA DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CIA-RDP86-00513R0013441

04 21

The physical-chemical characteristics of coals from the Karaganda deposit. E. V. Rakovskii. *Asim. Tsvetogo Topliva* 3, 348-60(1932). Results of proximate and ultimate analyses, solvent extr., low-temp. distn. assays, and compo. of ash and tar are given. A. A. B.

ASIM 348-60(1932)

ASIM 348-60(1932)

Smoky coals from the Moscow basin. R. V. Makovskii and K. I. Sushkov. *Khem. Tverogo Tsveta* 2, 529-53 (1952). Coals from some of the pits showed enclosures of shale and pyrite. The coal was composed of fusulin. It was subjected to distn. in a Fischer retort. The bitumen prod. was completely sol. in NaOH soln. and partially in Na_2CO_3 . Its adsorption ability for I after drying and grinding was low in comparison with the raw coal, amounting to 1.15 mg. per mol. g. of I as compared with 1.62 for the raw coal. The humic acids which were expd. after drying and grinding also had low activity, which amounted to 1.22 mg. per mol. g. The adsorption was effected by shaking for 15 min. in 25 cc. of a 0.01 N soln. of I with 0.5 g. coal. The liquid was then filtered through glass wool and titrated with $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$. The sum of I was recalcd. per g. of coal and was directly expressed in mg. The

first activation exps. of the coal were effected with steam; the results depended mainly on the duration of the heating, the amt. of steam used and the temp. of the process. Heating for 4 hrs. was best. To lower the high ash content of the coal, which affects the adsorption properties, the material was treated with HCl (10% soln.) and crushed to complete disappearance of all traces of Cl. This method did not improve the properties, because the ash was not removed; however, the activity was greatly improved through a preliminary caustic treatment, followed by washing with acid. Further investigations were carried out with washed coal which contained after the comm. only 8.59-18.47% ash and 10.70-14.16% H_2O . This coal after steam treatment was superior to a no. of known brands of adsorption carbons. A. A. Buchtinskii

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Phenols from the tar of Kashira shale. B. V. Rahoy-ski and D. N. Andrievskii. *Akum. Izv. 1932*, 1, 100-101 (1932).—The phenols sepd. from the Ostashkov phenolates contain only 27.5% of more or less stable acidic substances which distil below 215° at 6 mm., whereby 29.2% pitch is left. The balance, except 0.75% of acids, constitutes neutral substances and acidic asphaltenes, which in part are emulsified with the phenolates and which are obtained from unstable acidic products. The neutral oil is composed of O-contg. substances with a carbonyl group. All the stable acidic phenol parts contain S, the fraction boiling below 220° at atm. pressure contg. 0.5-0.8% S and the others 3.5%. A repeated conversion of phenols sepd. from phenolates in the Ostashkov plant, carried out via the phenolates, followed by air blowing of the obtained alk. solns. and washing with ether, produces air-stable phenols in alk. solns. The high-boiling, S-contg. fractions resist decompn. when heated to 700°, while the lighter ones decompose. Among the ether solns. of the fractions a 20% soln. exts.

A.S.A. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

from the lower fractions a product higher in S than those left over in the ether extractable with alkalis. NH_4OH has practically no effect on the higher-boiling fractions. Carboic acid was not detected while cresols and xylene (fraction b. 200-225°) amount to 2.4% of the wt. of the crude phenols. More or less stable phenols with a S

content of up to 0.8% and boiling up to 230° are present up to 3.4% in the crude phenols. The remaining 24.4% of the stable acidic products distil at higher temps. The S content in the lower-boiling fraction may be lowered to 0.33% through condensation with molasses, though attempts to remove the S from the higher-boiling fractions were unsuccessful. One of the highest-boiling fractions could be crystd. after the application of the differences in the degree of hydrolysis, polymerization and the difference in the sol. of the phenols in mixts. of ether with petroleum ether. A. A. Bochtlingk

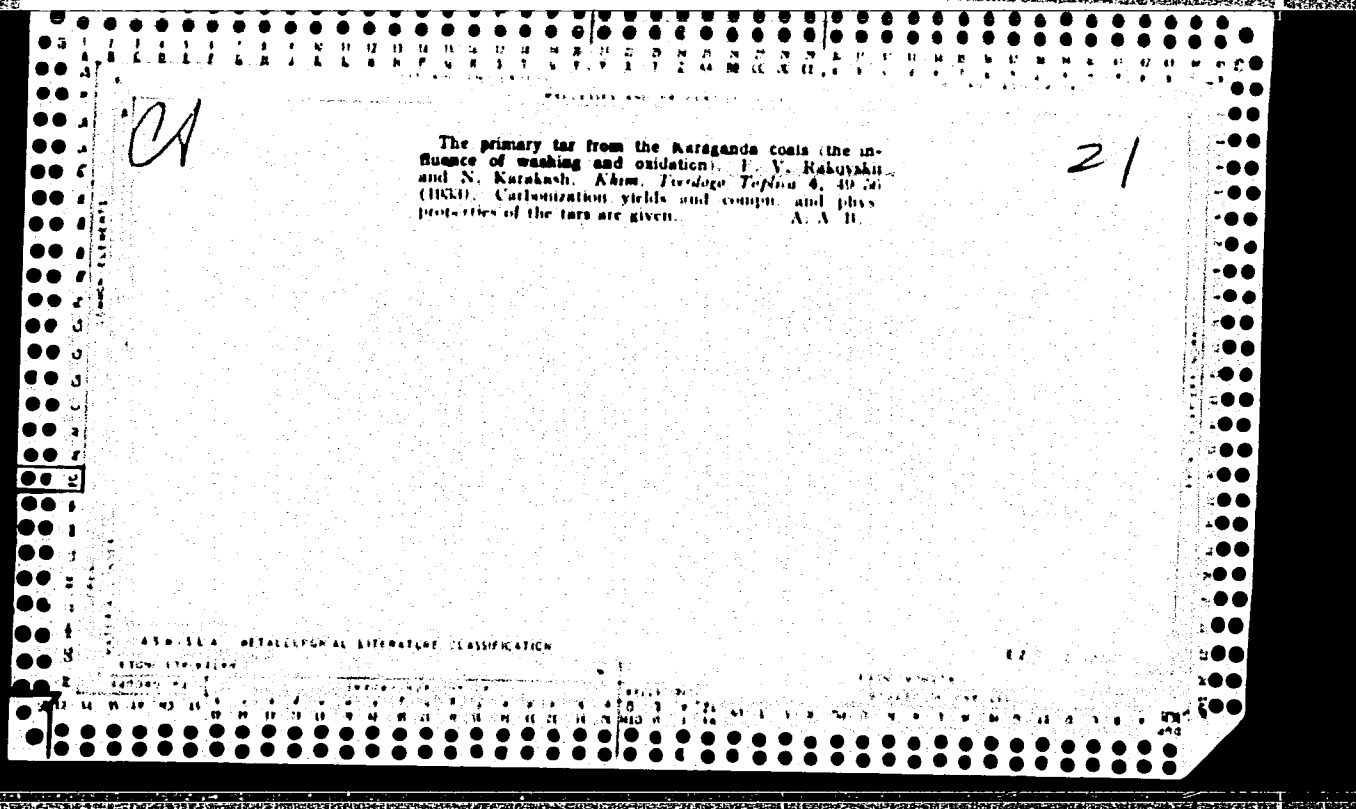
21

The oxidation of coal. The long flame coals from the Moscow basin. B. V. Rakovskii and E. V. Vontova. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 3, 701-707 (1962). The mechanism and other autoignition tests were investigated. The ignition temp. and the active surface calculated by the method coincide. A. A. Bozhilinskii.

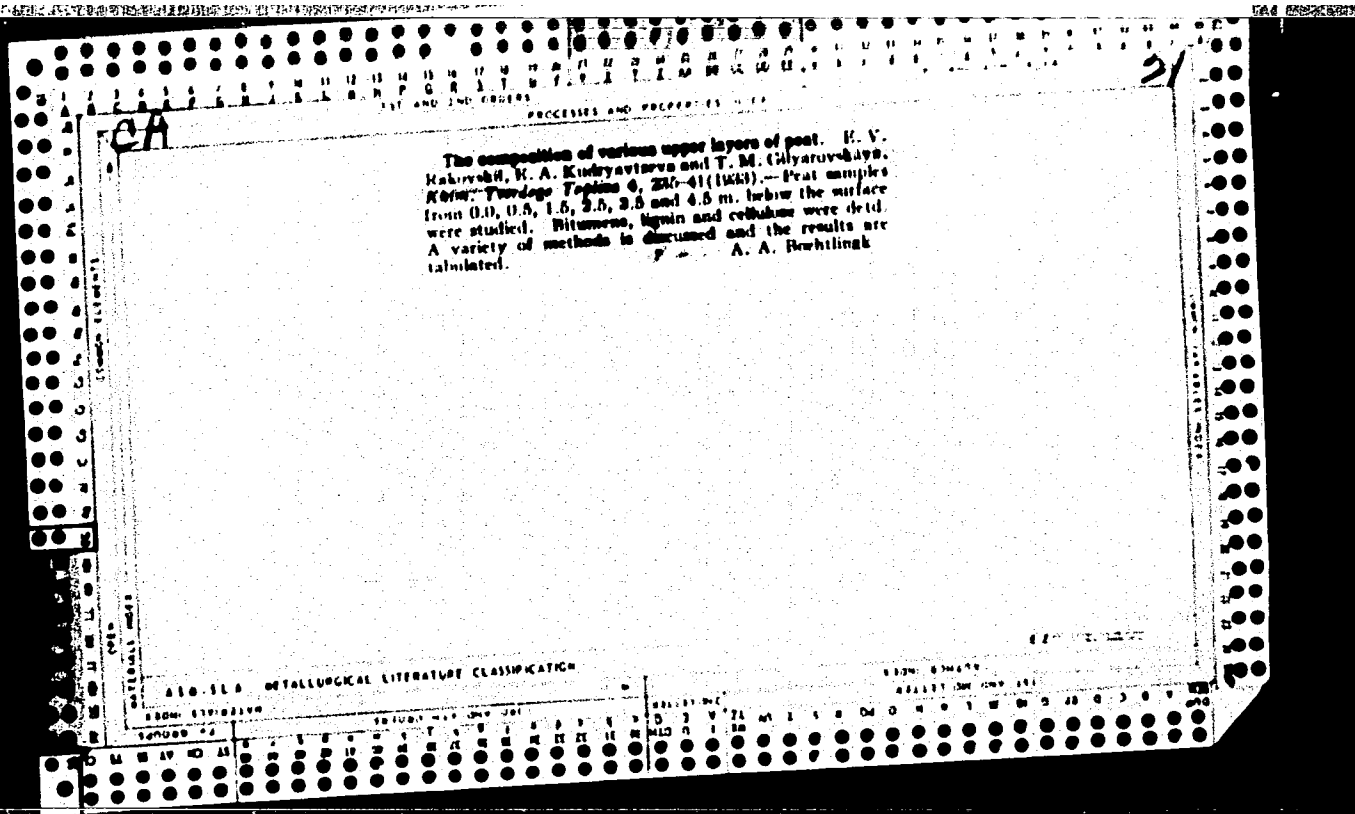
RAKOVSKIY YE. (PROF.)

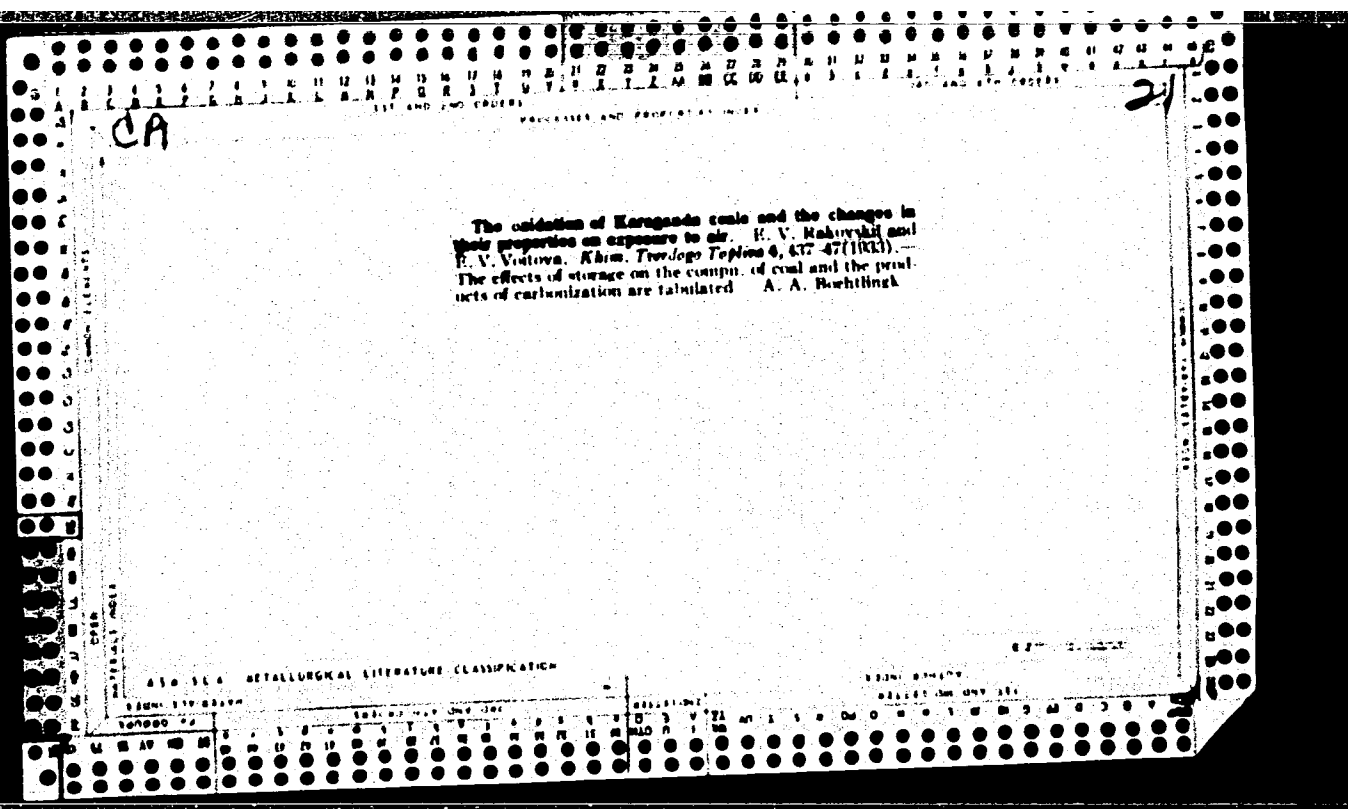
"Organicheskaya massa goryuchikh slantsev", P. 42

Goryuchiye Slantsy, No 4, 1932



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PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																							
BC BI-2 Determination of organic acids in past. E. V. Ramey and T. M. Wainwright (Min. Trans. Lond., 1909, 6, 129-130).—50 g. of past are shaken with eq. Ca(OAc)₂, and the AcOH formed is determined by titration (to give free base) acid (I). The decrease in Ca is also determined. On addition of (I) are determined by shaking with eq. NaOAc and determining the Ca which goes into solution. Cw. Ann. (r)																							
ADDITIONAL METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																							
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Humic acids from long-flame coals. E. V. Rakovskii and O. I. Kigurava. *Russk. Tsvetn. Toplen. S.* 52, 61 (1934). The following coal, oxidized at 100-105° and 110-120°, was extd. with a 2 N soln. of Na₂CO₃ and NaOH and the ext. treated with a 10% soln. of HCl: H₂O 12.18, ash 31.32, total S 3.18, N 1.41, C 65.26, H 4.95, C/H 19.1 and O + S 24.34%. The amts. of acids and their characteristics are tabulated. For mixed humic acids, extn. with NaOH is best. Humic acids from oxidized coals are different from those of unoxidized coals. The humic acids from the Moscow long-flame coal are different from those of peat and from the acids obtained from Kassel and Rhine brown coals. A. A. B.

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CIA-RDP86-00513R0013441

22

CA

REMOVAL OF SULFUR FROM GASOLINE FRACTIONS. E. V. Kabanovskii and E. I. Sukhrov. *Khim. Tverlogo Topkov* 3, 101-70 (1984).—A thermodynamical analysis of the desulfurization process is presented. The exptl. part was carried out with the application of H₂ in the presence of the following catalysts: Fe, FeS, Fe(OH)₂, Fe(OH)₃, Fe₂O₃, Ni, NiO, Fe₂S₃, FeS, FeCl₂, CuO, MgO, Pb, CuS and Ag₂O. A. A. Nezhinskii

ASB-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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